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## PATENT SPECIFICATION



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### PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

#### Improvements in Cupboards or Lockers

We, THOMAS LOCKER & COMPANY LIMITED, a British company, of Church Street, Warrington, Lancashire, and THOMAS CECIL LOCKER, a British subject, of the said Company's address, do hereby declare the nature of the said invention to be as follows:—

This invention relates to cupboards or lockers, and to those intended for the storage of clothing. One application of the invention is to cupboards for the storage of clothing in a gymnasium or other physical training centre, and in such connection may be adapted for the temporary storage of ordinary wearing apparel during the training session, or for the permanent storage of gymnasium attire between sessions.

The object of the invention is to provide forms of cupboard which combine strength with cheapness of manufacture, in which the contents are always visible, which are easily cleaned, and which are light in weight.

According to the invention, the improved cupboards or lockers are made of wire mesh, are divided vertically (or horizontally) by wire-mesh partitions into a series of side-by-side compartments, and such compartments are themselves divided horizontally (or vertically) by a wire-mesh partition or partitions.

Usually all the walls of the cupboard, and the door, or doors, will be made of crimped woven wire mesh, whilst some or all the partitions will be of welded (unwoven) mesh. In the preferred forms of the invention, the shelves of the cupboard will be of welded mesh, having longitudinal rods upon which are supported and welded transverse rods extending from back to front of the shelves. With this arrangement the sliding of clothing on to and off the shelves is facilitated, since the short transverse rods form slides or rails for the goods. Such rods may be doubled or bent around the front longitudinal rod, so as not to present any sharp edges to the clothing, etc., or the front longitudinal rod may be placed above the transverse rods.

In one example of the invention, a rectangular cupboard is provided in which

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the vertical walls, the top and bottom, the back and the door are made of woven, crimped wire mesh. The cupboard is rectangular and of narrow depth. The door covers the whole of the front of the cupboard and is surrounded by a stout rod to which the wire mesh is attached. The vertical walls and the top of the cupboard are attached to stout wire rods, which extend below the floor of the cupboard and form feet or legs.

The cupboard is divided vertically into five side-by-side compartments by straight continuous wire rods extending from the top to the bottom in four sets, forming four division walls, whilst the cupboard is divided horizontally into six compartments by shelves of crimped woven wire attached to stout rods at the front and back. The vertical rods pass through the shelves and are secured thereto as well as being secured to transverse rods in the top and floor of the cupboard. To one of the vertical uprights at the front of the cupboard is attached an eye or loop adapted to pass through the mesh of the door when the door is closed and receive a padlock or other locking member. The cupboard so formed comprises 30 small compartments, into each of which gymnasium attire may be placed.

In a modification of this example, the shelves are made of welded wire mesh, as above described, that is, comprising longitudinal rods extending from side to side of the cupboard, and transverse rods above them extending from back to front of the cupboard.

In another example of the invention, the body or framework of the cupboard is the same as in that above described, but the interior is divided vertically into six side-by-side compartments by wire mesh partitions, the partitions being of welded mesh, whilst the outer parts of the cupboard are of crimped woven wire mesh.

A single shelf extends across the cupboard near the top and passes through the vertical partitions, and means is provided for attaching to the shelf in each of the six vertical compartments a coat hanger or the like.

In this form of the invention, instead

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of there being a single door covering the whole of the cupboard there may be two half doors hinged either at the centre or at the sides.

- 5 In a modification of this form of the invention the shelf is placed near the floor, instead of near the top of the cupboard, so that shoes and the like placed thereon will not, if wet or dirty, soil dresses sus-

10 pended from the coat hangers. In this case, the coat hangers will be attached to the top of the cupboard or to means suspended therefrom.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1938.

For the Applicants,

WILSON, GUNN & ELLIS,  
Chartered Patent Agents,  
54/56, Market Street, Manchester, 1.

## COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

### Improvements in Cupboards or Lockers

We, THOMAS LOCKER & COMPANY  
15 LIMITED, a British company, of Church Street, Warrington, Lancashire, and THOMAS CECIL LOCKER, a British subject, of the said Company's address, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and  
20 in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention has reference to improvements in cupboards or lockers, and primarily but not exclusively relates to cupboards or lockers intended for the storage of clothing. The invention may advantageously be embodied in the construction  
30 of cupboards for the storage of clothing in a gymnasium or other physical training centre, which are capable of being employed either for the temporary storage of ordinary wearing apparel during the training session, or for the permanent storage of gymnasium attire between sessions.

The object of the present invention is to provide constructional forms of cupboard or locker which combine strength  
40 with cheapness of manufacture, in which the contents are always visible, which are easily cleaned, and which are light in weight.

According to the invention, an improved cupboard or locker is made of wire mesh, and is divided horizontally and/or vertically by wire-mesh partitions into a plurality of adjacent or contiguous  
50 compartments. Where the cupboard or locker is only divided horizontally by wire mesh partitions forming shelves, vertical dividing partitions are provided consisting of vertical wires extending from top to  
55 bottom of the cupboard or the like and passing through the said horizontal partitions or shelves.

The partitions may both be of crimped woven wire mesh or of welded (unwoven) mesh or one series of partitions, for  
60 example, the horizontal partitions may be of welded (unwoven) mesh, having longitudinal rods upon which are supported and

welded transverse rods extending from back to front of the shelves, and the other, 65 in this case, the vertical partitions, may consist of woven wire mesh or straight vertical wires as above mentioned.

In the preferred embodiments of the invention, the walls of the cupboard or locker, the door, or doors, and the horizontal partitions or shelves are made of crimped woven wire mesh, whilst vertical partitions are provided to subdivide each of the compartments formed by the shelves  
70 into a plurality of smaller compartments, such last-mentioned partitions each comprising a plurality of straight wire rods extending from top to bottom of the cupboard or locker. 80

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of one example of cupboard or locker constructed in accordance with the invention, some of the compartments being shown only in a  
35 diagrammatic manner.

Fig. 2 is a part sectional plan view of the cupboard shown in Fig. 1 taken on the line 2—2 of that figure.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a part of  
90 a modified form of cupboard or locker.

Fig. 4 is a part sectional plan on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of part of a further modified construction; and 95

Fig. 6 illustrates an alternative form of leg construction.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawing, the improved cupboard or locker therein illustrated, is generally, of a  
100 rectangular shape and of narrow depth, and it comprises the vertical walls *a*, the top *b*, the bottom *c*, the back *d* and the door *e*, all of which are made of woven, crimped wire mesh. The door covers the  
105 whole of the front of the cupboard and consists of wire mesh attached to a stout wire rod frame *e'*. The vertical walls and the top of the cupboard are attached to two stout wire rods *f* of inverted U-shape  
110 between the lower parts of which are secured wire rods *g* to which the wire mesh bottom *c* is secured. The rods *f* extend

below the floor of the cupboard and form feet or legs  $f'$ , and the said rods are maintained in correct spaced relationship by transverse stays  $h$  and  $h'$ .

5 The cupboard is divided vertically into five side-by-side compartments by straight continuous wire rods  $k$  extending from the top to the bottom in four sets, forming four division walls, whilst the cupboard is  
10 divided horizontally into five compartments by shelves  $l$  of crimped woven wire attached to stout rods  $m$  secured between the branches of the inverted U-shaped rods  $f$  at the front and back and to the transverse stays  $h$ . The vertical rods  $k$  are  
15 arranged to pass through loops or eyes formed in wires  $n$  attached to the said shelves  $l$  (see Fig. 2), and are secured to the transverse rods  $h'$  in the top and floor  
20 of the cupboard. To certain of the rods  $m$  at the front of the cupboard are attached eyes or loops adapted to pass through the mesh of the door when the door is closed and receive padlocks or other locking  
25 member such as a bar which may be threaded through the eyes or loops in known manner, but obviously any other suitable form of fastening means may be provided. The cupboard so formed com-  
30 prises 25 small compartments, into each of which gymnasium attire may be placed. The several rods and stays constituting the frame are conveniently secured together by welding.

35 As shown in Fig. 3, both the horizontal partitions or shelves  $l$  and the vertical partitions  $k'$  may be made of crimped woven wire mesh and the wires of the two sets of partitions are preferably interwoven  
40 where the partitions intersect after the manner shown in Fig. 4. In this example, additional stays  $o$  are provided between the shelves, to which stays the vertical partitions are secured at their front and  
45 rear edges.

In all forms of the invention the wires at the edges of the mesh walls and partitions are bent or clenched around the respective adjacent rods or stays of the  
50 frame.

In the modified construction illustrated in Fig. 5, the shelves are made of welded wire mesh, and comprise longitudinal rods  $p$  extending from side to side of the cupboard, and transverse rods  $r$  welded above  
55 and to them and extending from back to front of the cupboard. The vertical partitions consist of wires  $k$  extending from top to bottom of the cupboard as described  
60 in connection with Figs. 1 and 2, the said wires passing through eyes or loops in wires  $n$  as before. In this case the wires  $n$ , may, if desired, replace some of the transverse rods  $r$  in the mesh of the  
65 shelves.

With the above arrangement the sliding of clothing on to and off the shelves is facilitated, since the transverse rods  $r$  form slides or rails for the articles.

In another example of the invention, the  
70 body or framework of the cupboard is the same as in that above described, but the interior is divided vertically into side side-by-side compartments by wire mesh  
75 partitions, the partitions being of welded mesh, whilst the outer parts of the cupboard are of crimped woven wire mesh.

A single shelf which may be of crimped woven wire or welded unwoven wire mesh  
80 extends across the cupboard near the top and passes through the vertical partitions, and means, such as a loop or eye, is provided on the underside of the shelf for attaching thereto in each of the six vertical  
85 compartments a coat hanger or the like.

In this form of the invention, instead of there being a single door covering the whole of the cupboard there may be two  
90 half doors hinged either at the centre or at the sides, and the vertical partitions may be of crimped woven wire mesh or comprise vertical wires as hereinbefore described.

In a modification of this form of the  
95 invention the shelf is placed near the floor, instead of near the top of the cupboard, so that shoes and the like placed thereon will not, if wet or dirty, soil dresses suspended from the coat hangers. In this case, the  
100 coat hangers will be attached to the top of the cupboard or to means suspended therefrom.

As illustrated in Fig. 6, instead of forming the frame of the cupboard or locker  
105 with legs consisting of extensions of the frame rods  $f$  as shown in Fig. 1, separate legs  $s$  of a shape similar to the letter W may be welded to the lowermost stays  $h'$   
110 which extend transversely between the front and back frame rods  $f$  at each side of the cupboard. In this construction, the front and back frame members (rods  $f$ ), may each be formed of a single wire  
115 rod bent to rectangular shape and having its free ends welded together, or the said members may comprise rods bent to an inverted U-shape, and having transverse rods welded across their extremities. Obviously legs need not necessarily be  
120 provided.

A further modified construction of cupboard or locker is provided with horizontal  
125 partitions or shelves and vertical partitions both of welded (unwoven) wire mesh.

It will be obvious that the wire mesh used for the outer parts and partitions of  
130 cupboards or lockers made according to the invention can be of any suitable desired pattern, for example, diamond or square

pattern.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is:—

1. A cupboard or locker made of wire mesh carried by a frame-work of connected wire rods and having its interior divided horizontally and vertically to form a plurality of compartments by partitions, of which at least those extending in the one direction are formed of wire mesh.

2. A cupboard or locker according to claim 1, having a horizontal partition or partitions of wire mesh and vertical partitions each comprising a plurality of wires extending vertically from top to bottom of the cupboard and passing through the horizontal partition or partitions.

3. A cupboard or locker according to claim 1, wherein both the horizontal and vertical partitions are formed of wire mesh.

4. A cupboard or locker according to claim 1, 2 or 3 characterised in that the horizontal partition or partitions comprise welded (unwoven) wire mesh.

5. A cupboard or locker according to claim 4, characterised in that the wire mesh of the horizontal partition or partitions has longitudinal rods or wire upon which are supported and welded transverse rods or wires extending from back to front of the partition or partitions, the front ends of said transverse wires or rods being bent or clenched around the front longitudinal rod, which last may be constituted by one of the members of the frame-work of the cupboard or locker.

6. A cupboard or locker according to claim 1, 2 or 3 characterised in that the horizontal partition or partitions is or are formed of crimped woven wire mesh

7. A cupboard or locker according to claim 3, characterised in that the partition or partitions extending in one direction are of crimped woven wire mesh, and in that the partition or partitions extending in the other direction are of welded (un-

woven) wire mesh.

8. A cupboard or locker according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the framework thereof comprises front and back frame members, each formed of a wire rod bent to an inverted U-shape, the said members being connected together by transverse stays and each having a further stay or rod connected between its vertical arms or branches at the level of each horizontal partition or shelf.

9. A cupboard or locker according to claim 8, wherein the rods forming the front and back frame members extend below the bottom of the cupboard to constitute legs upon which the cupboard may stand.

10. A cupboard or locker according to claim 8, provided with legs comprising wire rods bent to the shape of the letter W, one of such bent rods being secured as by welding, to the lowermost transverse stay at each side of the cupboard.

11. A cupboard or locker according to any of the preceding claims, divided into a plurality of compartments by vertical partitions and having a single horizontal partition or shelf disposed towards the top of the cupboard or locker, such partition being provided on its underside with means whereby a garment hanger may be suspended therefrom in each of the compartments.

12. A cupboard or locker constructed and arranged substantially according to any of the forms herein described with reference to and as illustrated by the accompanying drawing.

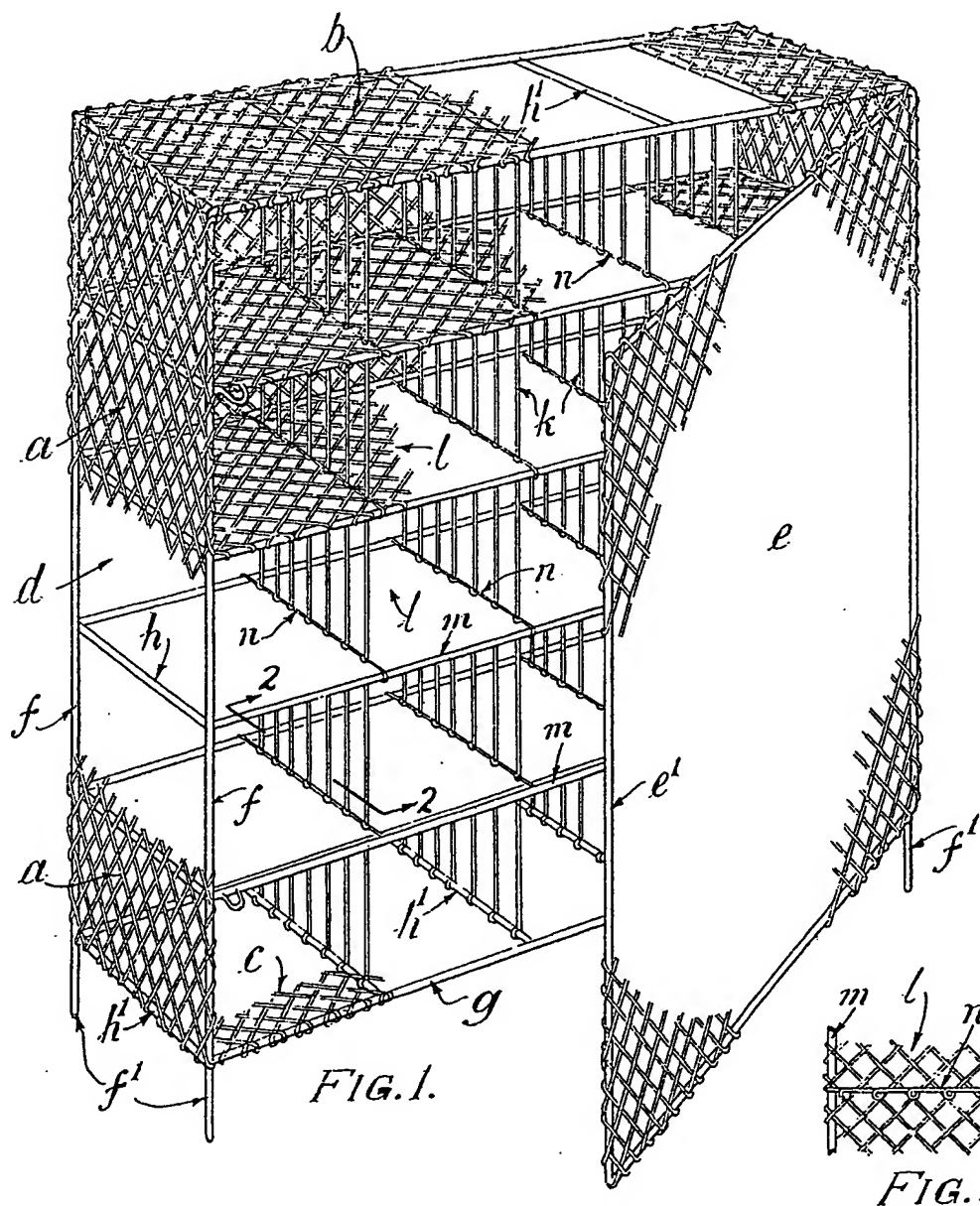
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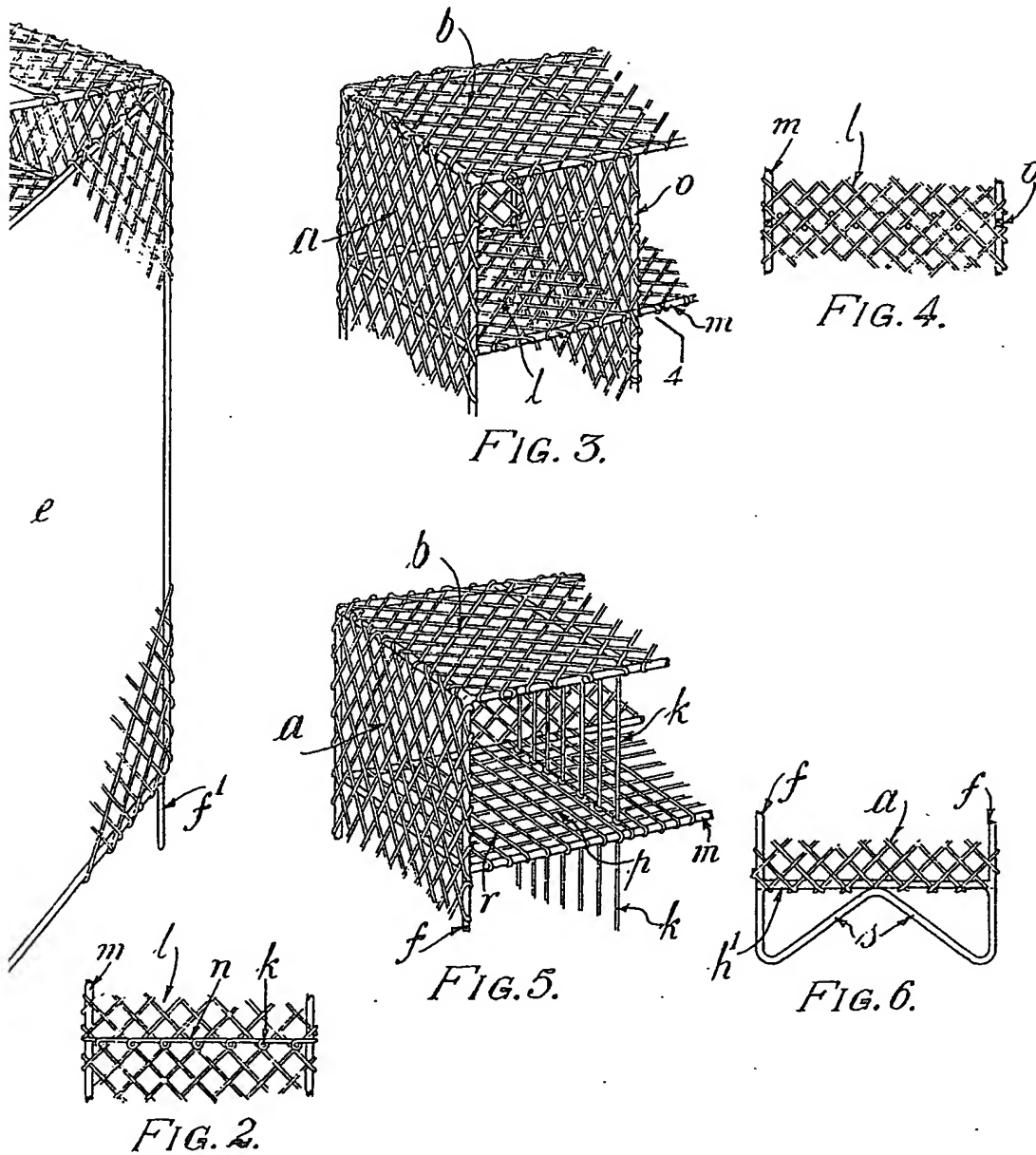
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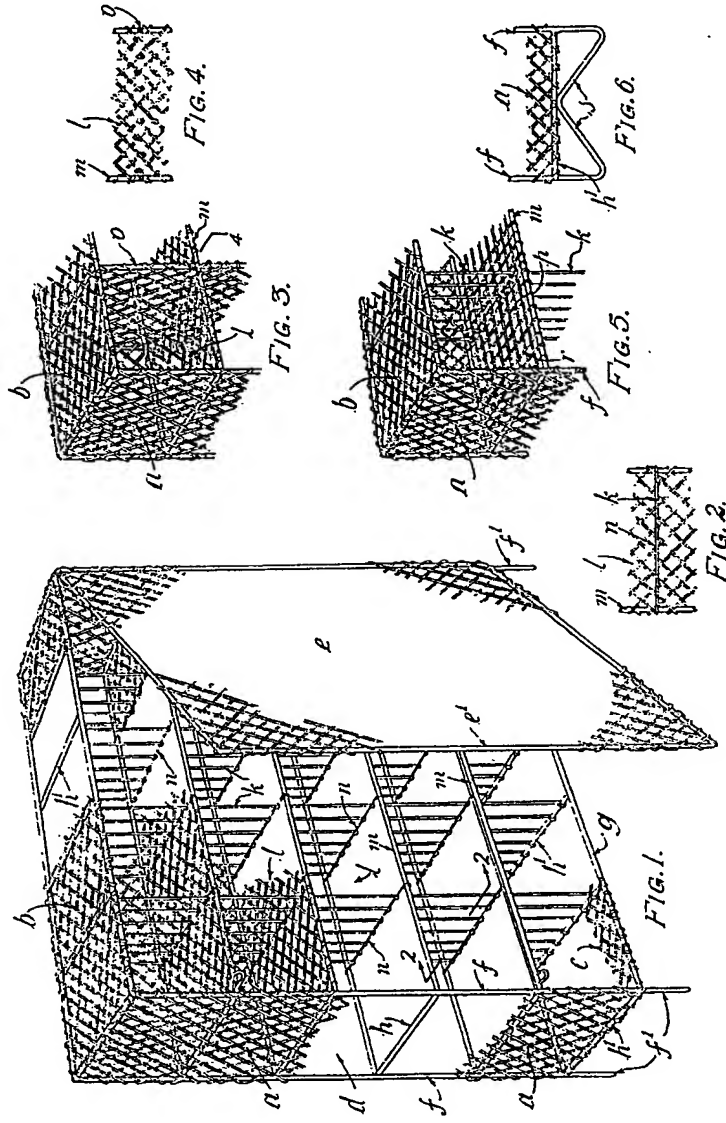
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Reference has been directed, in pursuance of Section 8, sub-section (2) of the Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1939 to Specification No. 493,567.

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